retober, 1857, will have their papers discentinued on expi-

ome under this rule, if they desire to de so.

ation of the time paid for. All former subscribers can

VOL. 18. CONFEDERATE STATES OF AMERICA-WILMINGTON, N. C., THURSDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 13, 1862. INO. 25.

W. P. KENDALL, COX, KENDALL, & CO 10 M MISSION MERCHANTS AND WHOLESALE GRO-No. 11 & 12, North Water St. CERS. Oct. 24th, 1:61.

C. H. ROBINSON & CO., TOMMISSION AND FORWARDING MERCHANTS, WILMINGTON, N. C. Office over J. A. Willard's Store. Entrance corner of Princess and Water Streets. March 9, 1860 .- 158 & 29.

ALEXANDER OLDHAM, DEALER IN GRAIN, AND COMMISSION MER-WILMINGTON, N. C. Prompt attention given to the sale of Cotton, Flour, Bacon and other Country Produce.

Dec. 22d, 1859 WALKER MEARES, RUGGIST AND APOTHECARY,

No. 45 MARKET STREET. A full stock of Medicines, Paints, Oils, Window Glass, Hair Brushes, Paint Brusees, Toilet Soaps, Fancy Articles, Landreth's Garden Seeds, &c., &c., constantly on hand. The attention of Paysicians is especially called to the stock of Medicines, which are warranted as being pure.

WILLIAM H. LIPPITT, Paints, Oils, Dye Stuffs, Window Glass, Garden Seeds. Pertumery, Patent Medicines, &c. &c., corner of Front and Market ats., immediately opposite Snaw's old stand Wilming-

N. S. To Distillers of Turpentine,—he is prepared to put have the shortest notice May 20-37-ly. be pleaded in bar of their recovery. GEO. W. ROSE

WILMINGTON, N. C. June 17

Rewards.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA, SAMPSON COUNTY.

THEREAS, intelligence under each of G. W. Autrey, hath this day reached the undersigned that SOL and NED, two slaves, the property of G. W. Autrey, bath runaway, and lie out hid and lurking i swamps, woods, and other obscure places, committing dearedations on the peaceful inhabitants of the State. These are in the name of the State of North Carolina to require them, the said slaves, forthwith to surrender themselves to r master, or the lawful au hority, and we do hereby ordoor, and in some public newspaper, and warn the said slaves that if they do not immediately return to their master, and answer the charges aforesaid, it is lawful for any person to capture them by slaying them or otherwise, without accusation or impeachment of any crime. Given under our hands and seals, this the 22d day of

JOSEPH HERRING, J. P., [SEAL. E. B. OWEN, J. P.,

FORTY DOLLARS REWARD. FIGHE ABOVE REWARD will be given for said negroes, G. W. AUTREY. Jan. 38th, 1862.

TWENTY DOLLARS REWARD. RANAWAY from the subscriber, about the 1st August last, his negro man GARRY. Said boy is bout 18 years of age-chunky built, hump-shouldereu; b feet 6 or 8 inches high; apt to smile when spoken to; weighs about 170 pounds. He was raised by Abram Hobbs, deceased, of Sampson county, and is supposed to be lurking in the neighborhood where he was raised. The above reward will be paid for his confinement in Clinton Jail, or his de ivery to me at my home in Sampson county, N. C. JUNIUS M. MILLARD.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA. NEW HANOVER COUNTY.

THEREAS, intelligence under oath of G. W. Moore, hath this day reached the undersigned, that JIM, a slave, the property of G. W. Moore, hath run away and lies out hid and lurking in swamps, woods, and other obscure places, committing depredations on the peaceful inhabitants of the State. These are in the name of the State of North Carolina, to require him, the said slave, forthwith to surrenfor himself to his master or the lawful authority ;-and we do hereby order this proclamation to be published at the Court House door, and in some public newspaper, and warn the said slave that if he do not immediately return to his for any person to capture him, by slaying him or otherwise, without accusation or impeachment of any crime. JAS. GARRASON, J. P. [SEAL.] WM. J. CORNWALL, J. P. [SEAL.]

TWENTY-FIVE DOLLARS REWARD. FINE ABOVE REWARD will be given for the said JIM dead or alive, or for his confinement in any jail in the State so that I can get him again. The said JIM is about 5 feet 10 inches high, is well-set, and weighs about 180 lbs., quick spoken and with smooth black skin. The said negro G. W. MOORE.

A REWARD OF TWENTY-FIVE DOLLARS each, will be given for the apprehension and delivery of my two boys, SOLOMON and ESSEC. SOLOMON is dark, full head of hair, thick lips, has a scar on his left hand between his thumb and finger-his height about five feet, ten or brow, caused by the bite of a dog, very heavy set. June 13th, 1861

Drugs, Medicines, Paints, Oils, &c.

PAINTS PAINTS. TOURE WHITE LEAD;

" Snow White Zinc ; White Gloss Zinc :

Linseed Oil, Varnish, Patent Dryers, &c. For sale whole W. H. LIPPITT, nale and retail, by

NEW WATER WHEEL GREAT INVENTION. | the Government required its abandonment. FINE SUBSCRIBER takes this method of informing the | The practicable roads from the West and Northwest as confidently recommend as being simpler in construction, ir my opinion our best position. more powerful in performance with a given amount or head | The distinguished commander of the army of the Poto-

top of the Wheel and the bottom of the case, and couse- sition.

As above stated, this Wheel is patented, and I take pleasure in offering it to suy person wanting a cheap, powerful formed persons, to be eighteen thousand men. and durable Water Wheel, adapted to grist mills, upright or circular saw mills, cotton gins, factories, or any other ceived from Winchester that Romney was occupied by two kind of machinery in driving which water-power is used, furnishing sizes of Wheels from two feet upwards, adapted to any head of water. I will furnish and put in running order a Wheel attached to any person's mill for \$75. or I will bon's (10th) Virginia Regiments was despatched by railway sell the right to use one for \$25. I will also sell County and to Winchester. He was directed to move thence towards

Any person wishing to purchase Wheels, individual, County or State rights, or desiring any information will receive numediate attention by applying to or addressing James Armstrong, John O. Armstrong, James M. Armstrong, Dobbinsville, Sampson county, N. C., their Agents, Messrs. Hart & Bailey, Wilmington, N. C., or the subscriber, GEORGE W. ARMSTRONG, Patentee.

This is to certify, that we, the undersigned, have seen the the Potomac at Williamsport, also that the United States performance of the new Water Wheel, invented by George force at Romney had fallen back. A courier from Rich-W. Armstrong, of Sampson county, N. C. It grinds a bushel | mond brought a despatch authorizing me to evacuate Harof good meal in 3 minutes and 48 seconds, with 7 feet 5 inch- per's Ferry at my discretion. of water, and saves half the water with comparison of other wheels.

HARDY HERRING. JOHN BARDEN. JAS. H. LAMB.

DANIEL JOHNSON. R. W. TATOM. G. W. SMITH.

March 28th, 1861.

MENTLEMEN, I am happy to say that I am once more vantage to address me at Clinton, N. C. Jan. 30th, 1862.

General Notices.

Dr. ARRINGTON S PLEASED to announce to the public,

that having procured the services of a competent Assistant to take charge of the Mechanical branch of Dentistry, he is now prepared to have Artificial Teeth inserted from one to an entire set, of any style desired. Fires reasonable, and every operation guaranteed

to give entire satisfaction. Dr. A. will continue as heretofore, to confine his professional services exclusively to the preservation of the natural teeth, and treatment of diseases pertaining to the den-Physicians of Wilmington, and patrons generally, given as reference.

MILITARY NOTICE. EEEING the condition of our country and the great danger our coastwise States are in, I offer, under the late Contederate act, to make up a Company of State

Jan. 30th, 1862.

Troops, for the protection of our Coast. All persons wish ing to enlist will call on the subscriber, at his residence, near Lillington, N. C. G. F. WALKER, Capt. Jan. 30, 1862,-23-31* EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.

AV'NG qualified as Executor to the last will and testament of Thomas Hill, deceased. I hereby notify all persons indebted to the estate of said deceased, to make immediate payment. Also for creditors to present their claims, properly authenticated, within the time prescribed A THOLESALE AND RETAIL DRUGGIST, and Dealer in | by law, or this notice will be plead in bar of recovery SPEIGHT HILL, Executor.

THE PUBSCRIBERS having qualified as Executrix and Executor to the last Will and Testament of the late TONTRACTOR AND BUILDER, respectfully informs the George A. Dudley, at the December Term, 1861, of the public that he is prepared to take contracts in his line | Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions for the County of New business. He keeps constantly on hand, LIME, CEMENT, Hanover, hereby notify all persons indebted to their Testa PLASTER, PLASTERING HAIR, Philadelphia Press Brick, Fire tor to come forward and make payment, and all persons having claims against said Testator are notified to present MARY E. DUDLEY, Executrix.

> CC-PARTNERSHIP NOTICE, THE UNDERSIGNED have entered into Co-Partnership in the town of Wilmington, N. C., under the firm and style of SOUTHERLAND & COLEMAN, for the purpose of buying and selling NEGRO SLAVES, where the highest cash prices will be paid. They also have a house in Mobile, Alabama, where they will receive and sell Slaves on commission. Liberal advan-

J. P. STIMSON, Executor.

ces made upon Slaves left with them for sale. D. J. SOUTHERLAND. JAMES C. COLEMAN.

For Sale and to Let.

ON MONDAY, the 17th day of February pext, shall sell at public vendue, at the Court House door in Kenansville, 4 likely negroes. 2 men and 1 woman and child, belonging to the estate of Thomas Hill deceased. Six months credit will be given; the bonds bearing interest SPEIGHT HILL, Executor.

VALUABLE SOUND LANDS FOR SALE. THE SUBSCRIBER, wishing to move to his late purchase in S. Carolina, offers for sale his Plantation on Topsail ound, 12 miles from Wilmington, containing over five hundred acres of the best quality Pea Nutt land. About half SOL, and NED, or Twenty Dollars for either of them, of the tract is now under cuitivation. Also, a small dead or alive, or for their confinement in any jail in the tract of pincy land, lying in front of said place, on the main State so that I can get them again. Sol. is about 50 years road leading to Wilmington. These lands are principally old, weighs about 210 lbs., about 5 feet 10 inches high, quick on the Sound, convenient for fish and cysters—or for making speken, smooth black skin, and a little grey. Ned is about Salt-and are believed to be as desirably located as any 27 years old, about 5 feet 8 inches high, thick set, weighs | lands on the Sound. There is about one hundred acres | quantity of seasoned trees, the very best for boiling city. Salt-and convenient to the Sound. Persons wishing to purchase a desirable residence would do well to exemine the premises. Terms made easy.

Wanted

YOUNG NEGROES WANTED. THE subscriber desires to purchase a number of YOUNG NEGROES, boys and girls, for which he will S give the full market rates. Persons having such property to dispose of had better H. H. REGISTER.

Official Report of the Battle of Manassas, July 21st 1861_J. E. Johnston, General commanding. HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,) FAIRFAX, C. H., October 14th, 1861.

To the Adjutant and Inspector General Confederate States Army. Sin: I have the honor to submit to the honorable Secretary of War a report of the operations of the troops under said master, and answer the charges aforesaid, it is lawful my command which terminated in the battle of Manassas. I assumed command at Harper's Ferry on the 23d of May. The force at that point then consisted of nine regiments Given under our hands and seals, this 24th day of June, and two battalions of infantry, four companies of artillery

ciplined, several regiments without accoutrements and with an entirely inadequate supply of ammunition. I lost no time in making a complete reconnoisance of the place and its environs in which the Chief Engineer, Major (now Brigadier General) Whiting ably assisted. The results

confirmed my preconceived ideas. The position is untenable by any force not strong enough was purchased from the estate of T. H. Williams, deceased. to take the field against an invading army and to hold both sides of the Potomac. It is a triangle, two sides being formed by the Potomac and the Shenandoah and the third y Furnace Ridge. The plateau thus enclosed, and the end of Furnace Ridge itself, the only defensible position, which, however, required for its adequate occupation double our numbers, was exposed to enfiade and reverse fires of ar tillery from heights on the Maryland side of the river .-Within that line the ground was more favorable to an ateleven inches ESSEC is about five feet, five or seven inches tacking than to a defending force. The Potomac can be ea high-yellow skin, has a scar between the right eye and eye | sily crossed at many points above and below, so that it is easily turned. It is twenty miles from the great route into the Valley of Virginia from Pennsylvania and Maryland by which General Patterson's approach was expected. Its garrison was thus out of position to defend that valley, or to prevent General McClellan's junction with General Patterson. These were the obvious and important objects to be kept in view. Besides being in position for them, it was necessary to be able, on emergency, to join General Beau-

> The occupation of Harper's Ferry by our army perfectly suited the enemy's views. We were bound to a fixed point. His movements were unrestricted. These views were submitted to the military authorities. The continued occupation of the place was, however, deemed by them indispensable. I determined to hold it until the great objects of

L public, that, after many years of experience, he has well as from Manassas meet the route from Pennsylvania succeeded in inventing a WATFR WHEEL which he can and Maryland at Wischester. That point was, therefore,

of water, and more durable and less liable to get out of order than any Wheel now in use or heretofore offered to the public.

The first position, upon the line of which, Jackson, just order than any Wheel now in use or heretofore offered to the public.

The firing had ceased.

The firing had This Wheel was patented on the 29th January, 1861. It enemy, Major Whiting was directed to mount a few Leavy as far as the Turnpike rendered efficient services in mainbeing a packed Wheel, no water can escape between the guns upon Furnace Ridge and otherwise strengthen the po-

quently all loss of power from such escape of water is avoided.

I was employed until the 13th of June in continuing what had been begun by my predecersor, Colonei (now Major This Wheel is a reaction Wheel. It is of cast iron and is General) Jackson, the organization, instruction and equipso simple in construction that any mechanic can put it in ment of the troops, and providing means of transportation after having once seen it done. It will, with a 75 feet of and artillery horses. The river was observed from the Point water, grind from 12 to 40 bushels of Corn per hour, and is of Rocks to the Western part of the county of Berkeleysuited to any head of water from 2 feet upwards. It has the most distant portions by the indefatigable Stuart with only six buckets and turns out 84 square inches of water, his cavalry. General Patterson's troops were within a few being all that it requires for the performance of any amount | hours of Williamsport, and General McClelian's in Western Virginia were supposed to be approaching to effect a junc strengthening our left as much as possible. Orders were tion with Patterson, whose force was reported, by well inaccordingly at the sighteen thousand men.

W. La., of General Bonham's staff, delivered my instructured to be approaching to effect a junc. Side white charged the enemy. Capt. Duncan, of the accordingly at once sent General Holmes and Colonel G.

Unionists, rallied his m n twice. Duncan was shot through

Romney to take the best position and best measures to

On the morning of the 13th of June information was re-

During that day and the next the heavy baggage and remaining public property were sent to Winchester by the railway, and the bridges on the Potomac destroyed. On assigned to the command of the left, which, as the younger General Patterson, if needed, would reach Washington, with the morning of the 15th, the army left Harper's Ferry for Winchester (the force had been increased by these regi-All The patentee refers to the following Certificate from ments since the 1st of June) and bivouacked four miles becompetent persons who have seen the operation of his youd Charlestown. On the morning of the 16th intelligence was received that General Patterson's army had crossed

> The army was ordered to gain the Martinsburg Turnpike by a flank movement to Bunker's Hill in order to place itself between Winchester and the expected advance of Patterson. On hearing of this the enemy re-crossed the river precipitately. Resuming my first direction and plan, I proceeded to Winchester. There the army was in position to oppose either McClellan from the West or Patterson from | dered them into the battle. They belonged to his corps the Northeast, and to form a junction with General Beaure-

gard when necessary. Lieutenant Colonel George Stewart, with his Maryland from the troops engaged. The largest body of these, equal Battalion was sent to Harper's Ferry to bring off some pub-In market for a few likely young NEGROES. Persons lic property said to have been left. As McClellan was I placed under command of one of my staff, Colonel F. J. objects to taking a wife, through fear that if he should having such property to dispose of will find it to their ad- moving Southwestward from Grafton, Colonel Hill's com- Thomas, who fell while gallantly leading it against the enemand was withdrawn from Romney. The defence of that my. These reinforcements were all sent to the right to regiment of Cavairy. Intelligence frem Maryland indicating attended to these pressing duties, at the immediate scene of baby.

small incursions of the enemy, to give intelligence of inva- quarter. He was, therefore, left in his position. sion by them, and to watch, harrass and circumscribe their My headquarters were now established near the Lewis every movement. Colonel Jackson was instructed to des- Honse. From this commanding elevation my view embraced

Major Whiting was ordered to plan defensive works and to have some heavy guns on pay carriages mounted. About twenty-five hundred militia under Brigadier General Carson | cavalry and a little above nine regiments of the army of the were called out from Frederick and the neighboring coun- Shenandeah, and six guns and less than the strength of ties to man them.

burg, with its solid buildings and enclosures of masonry. Convinced at length that he would not approach us, I returned to Winchester much to the disappointment of our troops, who were eager for battle with the invaders. Colonel Stua t, with his cavalry, as usual, remained near the

Belo e the 15th of July the enemy's force, according to the best inteligence to be obtained, amounted to about thirty-two thousand. Ours had been increased by eight support the right of the troops engaged, which he did with outhern regiments. On the 15th July, Colonel Stuart repo ted the advance of General Patterson from Martinaburg. e halted, however, at Bunker's Hill, n'ne miles trom should be attacked at Manassas by General Scott.

held by General Seauregard, and directing me, if practica- Elzey at once taking command, executed it with great Culpepper Court house.

mber, were provided for in Winchester. For the defence ed ample; for I thought it certain that General Patterson and well, while a simultaneous charge was made by Gene under Colonel Stuart, the samy moved through Ashby's Gap | vance dato the scene of the conflict. He had no more fresh to Piedmont, a station of the Manas-as Gap Ratiroad -Hence, the infantry were to be transported by the railway, while the cavalry and artillery were ordered to continu on's brigade, consisting of the 2ad, 4th, 5th, 27th and 33 d | the e cmy's rese ve. and by night at entreville. Virginia regiments. I was accompanied by General Rec. with the 4th Alabama, the 2nd and two companies of the Lewis' ford, which was quickly checked by Holmes' bri-11th Mississippi. The president of the railroad company | gade, which had just arrive | from the right. His artillery,

ing the day. in the brief time at my disposal, and therefore determined about 180 lbs., quick spoken, black skin, and is a carpenter of the very best Pea Land, ready to clear, a portion of to rely upon his knowledge of it and of the enemy's posiwhich has already been deaded, and contains a large tions. This I did readily, from full confidence in his capa- retreat of the enemy's left. Our cavalry found the roads

> His troops were divided into eight brigades, occupying the detensive of Bull Run. Brigadier-General Ewell's was posted at the Union Mills Ford; Brigadier-General D. R. Jones's at McLean's Ford; Brigadier-General Longstreet's at blackburn's Ford : Brigadier-General Bonbam's at Mitch ell's Ford; Colonel Cocke's, at Ball's Ford, some three miles above, and Colonel Evens, with a regiment and battalion, formed the extensive left at the Stone Bridge. The brigades of Brigadier-General Holmes and Colonel Early were in reserve, in rear of the right. I regarded the arrival of the remainder of the army of the Shenandoah, during the night, as certain, and Patterson's, with the Grand Army, on the 22nd, as probable. During the evening it was determin ed, instead of remaining in the defensive positions then oc-Clinton, Sampson county, N. C., Feb. 6th, 1862. 24 3m*

approved without hesitation. He drew up the necessary order during the night, which was approved formally by me two thousand of that of the Potomac, with six guns, for full at half-past four o'clock on the morning of the "lst. The early movements of the enemy on that morning, and the States troops, with a nowerful artillery and a superior force General Besuregard afterwards proposed a modification of ing during the contest, amounted to but the abandoned plan-to attack with curright, while the left men at the close o the battle. The brunt of this stood on the delens ve. This, too, became impracticable. hard-fought engagement fell upon the troops who held their and a battle ensued, different in place and circumstance from any previous plan on our side. Soon after sunrise, on the morning of the 21st, a light

cannonade was opened upon Colonel Evans's position; a similar demonstration was made against the centre soon afwith sixteen pieces without caissons; harness or horse, and ter, and strong forces were observed in front of it and of about three hundred cavalry. They were of course undis- the right About eight o'clock, General Beauregard and I tioned position, Colonel Hampton, with his legion, and Colonel Jackson, from a point near General Bonham's left, were ordered to hasten to the left flank.

cloud of dust to the north-west, and about ten miles off, such | severely wounded. as the march of an army would raise. This excited apprehensions of General Patterson's approach. The enemy, under cover of a strong demonstration on our

right, made a long detour through the woods on his right, crossed Bull Run two miles at ove our left, and threw himself upon the flank and rear of position. This movement was fortunately discovered in time for us to check its progress, and ultimately to form a new line of battle nearly at right angles with the defensive line of Buil Run. On discovering that the enemy had crossed the stream above him, Colonel Evans moved to his left with eleven lisposed his little force under cover of the woods near the intersection of the Warrenton Turnpike and the Sudley harness, twenty-six wagons and much camp equipage, cloth-Road. Here he was attacked by the enemy in immensely superior numbers, against which he maintained himself towards the enemy, guided by the firing, had, with a sol- campaign, and I beg leave to call the attention of the Govdier's eye, selected the post ion near the Henry Bouse, and ernment to their merits. Major W. H. C. Whiting, Chief formed his troops upon it. They were the 7th and 8th | Engineer, was invaluable to me, for his signal ability in his Georgia, 4th Alabama, 2nd Mississippi and two companies profession and for his indefatigable activity before and in of the 11th Mi-sissippi regiment with Imboden's battery - the battle. Major McClean, Chief Quartermaster, and Being compolled, however, to sustain Colonel Evans, he Major Kearsley, Chief Commissary, conducted their recrossed the valley and formed on the right and somewhat in spective departments with skill and energy. Major Rhett, advance of his position. Here the joint force, little ex- | . A. General, who joined me only the day before, was of ceeded five regiments, with six field pieces, held the ground | great service. Hef him at Manassas, and to his experience against about fitteen thousand United States troops for an and energy I entrusted the care of ordering my troops to ally arriving troops of the enemy, they fell back to General munition for the artillery during the action. Captains C. taining the orderly character of the retreat from that point; and here fell the gallant Lieutenant Colonel Johnson, his second in command.

In the meantine I awaited with General Beauregard, near lieutenant Reverly Randolph, C. S. N., aided Colonel F. J. Thomas in the command of the body of troops he led into action, and fought with gallantry.

dicated a battle, and the march of a large body from the brave death of ordnance officer Colonel F. J. Thomas. I to move with all speed to the sound of the firing, and to tions to the troops sent in pursuit and to intercept the ene follow with his own and Albertis' batteries. We came not Jackson, though painfully wounded early in the day, coma moment too soon. The long contest against five-fold odds manded his brigade to the close of the action. General Bee, and heavy losses, especiall of field officers, had greatly dis- after great exposure at the commencement of the engagecouraged the troops of General Bee and Colonel Evans .- ment, was mortally wounded just as our reinforcements check the advance of the enemy. He was to add to his Our presence with them under fire, and some example, had were coming up. command the 3d Tennessee Regiment which had arrived at Winchester.

the happiest effect on the spirit of the troops. Order was which the treville who had not been engaged, which checked our purtheir troops. Orders were first dispatched to hasten the march of General Holmes', Colonel Early's and General Bonham's regiment's. General Ewell was also directed to follow with all speed. Many of the broken troops, fregments of compan es and individual stragglers, were reformed and brought into action with the aid of my staff and a portion of General Beauregard's. Colonel (Governor) Smit's, with his battalion, and Colonel Hampton, with his regiment, were ordered up to reinforce the right. I have since learned that General Beauregard had previously or-Colonel Smith's cheerful courage had a fine influence, not only on the spirit of his own men, but upon the stragglers

another movement by Patterson, Colonel Jackson, with his | conflict, my eye was next directed to Colonel Cocke's bribrigade was sent to the neighborhood of Martinsburg to gade, the nearest at hand Hastening to his position, I support Col. Stuart. The latter officer had been placed in desired him to lead his troops into action. He informed me. observation on the line of the Potomac with his cavalry - however, that a large body of the enemy's troops beyond His unceasing vigilance and activity were relied on to repress the stream, and below the bridge threatened us from that

troy such of the rolling stock of the Baltimore and Ohio the position of the enemy beyond the stream and the ap-Railroad as could not be brought off, and to leave so much proaches to the Stone Bridge, a point of especial importof it as could be made available to our service brought to ance. I could also see the advances of our troops far down the valley in the direction of Manassas, and observe the progress of the action and the manœuvres of the enemy. We had now sixteen gons and two hundred and sixty three regiments of that of the Potomac, engaged with about On the 2d of July, General Patterson again crossed the thirty-five thousand United States troops, amongst whom Potomac. Colonel Jackson, pursuant to instructions, fell were full three thousand men of the old regular army. Yet back before him. In retiring he gave him a severe lesson | this admirable artillery and brave infantry and cavalry lost in the affair at Falling Waters. With a battalion of the 5th | no foot of ground. For nearly three hours they maintained Virginia Regiment (Harper's) and Pendleton's Battery of their position, repelling five successive assaults by the Field Articlery he engaged the enemy's advance, skillfully heavy masses of the enemy, whose numbers enabled him taking a position where he smallness of his force was con- continually to bring up fresh troops as their preceding colcealed, he engaged them for a considerable time, inflicted umns were griven back. Colonel Stuart contributed to one a heavy loss and retired when about to be outflanked, of these reputes by a well timed and vigorous charge on scarce y losing a man, but bringing off forty-five prisoners. | the enemy's right flank with two companies of his cavalry. Upon this intelligence the army, strengthened by the ar- | The efficiency of our infantry and cavalry might have been ival of General Bee and Colonel Elzey, and the 9th Georgia expected from a patriotic people accustomed, like ours, to legiment, was ordered forward to the support of Jackson. The management of arms and horses, but that of the artil-It met him at Darkesville, six miles from Martinsburg, where | lery was little less than wonderful. They were opposed to it took up a position for action, as General Patterson, it batteries far superior in the number, range and equipment was supposed, was closely following Colonel Jackson. We of their guns, with educated officers and thoroughly instrucwaited for him in this position four days, hoping to be at- ted soldiers. We had but one educated artillerist, Col. Pentacked by an a versary at least double our number, but dleton, that model of a Christian soldier, yet they exhibitunwilling to attack him in a town so defensible as Martins ed as much superiority to the enemy in skill as in courage. Their fire was supe for both in rapidity and precision. About two o'clock, an officer of General Beauregard's ejutant General's office galloped from Manassas to report

but three or four miles from our left flank. he expected reinforcements appeared soon after. Col. Cocke was then desired to lead his brigade into action to lacrity and effect. Within a half hour the two regiments of General Bonham's brigade (Cash's and Kershaw's) came Winchester, where he remained on the 6th on the 17th | seemed to be strengthening. Fisher's North Carolina regihe moved to his left to muthield. This created the im- ment was soon after sent in the same direction. About pression that he intended to attack us on the south, or was three o'clock, while the enemy seemed to be striving to outmerely holding us in check, while General Beauregard | flank and drive back our left and thus separate us from Magassas, Gereral E. K. Smith arrived with three regiments About one o'clock on the morning of July 18th, I received of Elzey's brigade. He was instructed to attack the right rom the Government a telegraphic dispatch, informing me | flank of the enemy now exposed to us. Before the move that the Northern arm; was advancing upon Manassas, then ment was completed be fell severe'y wounded. Colonel b'e, to go to that officer's assistance, sending my sick to promptitude and vigor. Ceneral Beauregard rapidly seized the opportunity thus afforded him, and threw forward his In the exercise of the discretion conferred by the terms of whole line. The enemy was driven back from the long conhe order, I at once determined to march to join General | tested hill and victory was no longer doubtful. He made Beauregard. The best service which the arm; of the She- | yet another attempt to retrieve the day. He again extendnandoah could render was to prevent the defeat of that of the | ed his right with a still wider sweep to turn our left. Just Potomac. To be able to do this, it was recessary, in the as he re-formed to renew the battle, Colonel Larly's three first instance, to defeat General Patterson or to eluce him. regiments came upon the field. The anemy's new forma-The latter course was the most speedy and certain, and was then exposed his right flank more even than the previous therefore adopted. Our sick, nearly seventeen hundred in one. Colonel Early was, therefore, ordered to throw himof that place he militia of Generals Carson and Meem seem | and Bockham's battery, he executed this attack bravely would follow my movements as soon as he discerned it .-- | ral Boaut gard in f out. The enemy was broken by this Evading him by the disposition made of the advance goard | combined attack | He lost all the artillery which he had ad- | Hayti.

troop to ral y on, and a general rout ensued. Instructions were instantly sent to General Bonham to march by the quickest route to the turnpike, to intercept their march. I reached Manas as about noon on the 20th, the fugitives; and to General Longstreet to follow as closely preceded by the 7th and 8th Geo. regiments, and by Jack- as possible upon the right. Their progress was checked by con nck's brigade mode a slight demonstration, owards

had assured me that the remaining troops should arrive dur- under Captain Wolker, was used with great still. Colonel tuart pressed the pursuit of the enemy's princi-I found General Beauregard's position too extensive, and | palline of retreat, the Sudley Road. Four companies of cavalry, under tolonel Redford and Lieutenant-Colonel Munford, which I had held in reserve, were orde ed to cross encumbered with dead and wounded, (many of whom seemed to have been thrown from wagous,) arms, accourrements

> A report came to me from the right, that a strong body of United States troops was advancing upon Manassas -General Holmes, who had just reached the field, and, General lawell on his way to it, were ordered to meet this nnexpoeted attack. They found no fee, however. Our victory was as complete as one gained by infantry and artiflery can be. An adequate force of cavalry would

have made it decisive. It is due, under Almighty God, to the skill and resolution of Ge eral B aurega d, the admirable conduct of Generals B e, E. K. smith and Jackson, and of Colonels (commanding brigades) Evans, Cocke, Farly and Elzey, and the courcupied, to assume the offensive, and attack the enemy be- ate and unyielding firmness of our patriotic volunteers The admirable character of our troops is incontestibly proved by the result of this battle; especially when it is General Beauregard proposed a plan of battle, which I remembered that little more than six thousand men of the army of the Shenandoah, with sixteen guns, and less than five hours successfully resisted thirty-five thousand United non-arrival of the expected troops, prevented its execution. of regular cavalry Cur forces engaged, gradually increasground so long with such heroic resolution. The unfading honor which they won was dearly bought with the blood of our best and bravest. Their loss was far heavier, in proportion, than that of the tree s coming later into action.

Every regiment and battery engaged performed its part The commanders of brigades have been already mer-I refer you to General Beauregard's report, for the Bonham's left-near nine o'clock the signal officer, Captain | tinguished themselves most. I cannot enumerate all of the Alexander, reported that a large body of woops was cross- army of the Shenandoah who de erve distinction, and will ing the valley of Bull Run, some two miles above the bridge. | confine myself to those of high rank. | Colone's Bartow and B. Stuart, of the cavalry, and Pendleton of the artillery Lieutenant Colonel Fchols, Lightfoot, Lackland, G. H. The signal officer soon called our attention to a heavy | Stewart and Gardner. The last-named gallant officer was

The loss of the army of the Potomac was 108 killed, 510 have been named. wounded, 12 missing. That of the army of the Shenandoah was 270 killed, 979 wounded, 18 missing.

T tal killed....

That of the enemy could not be ascertained. It must have been between four and five thousand. Twenty-eight pieces of artillery, about five thousand muskets, and nearly five bundled thousand cartridges; a garris n flag and ten companies and two field pieces, to oppose his advance and colors were captured on the field or in the pursuit. Besides these, we captured sixty-four artillery horses, with their ing and other property abandoned in their flight. he officers of my staff deserve high commencation for with skill and unshrinking courage. General Bee, moving their efficient and gallant services during the day and the

hour, until, finding themselves ou flanked by the continu- the field of bat le as they should arrive, and forwarding amthe centre, the full development or the enemy's designs.— With these was my gallant friend, Captain Barlow Mason, About 11 o'clock, the violence of the firing on the left in- who was mortally wounded. I have already mentioned the enemy's centre towards to e conflict was shown by clouds | was much indebted, also to Colonels J. J. Preston, Manof dust. I was thus convinced that his great effort was to | ning, Miles and Chisholm, and Captain Etevens, of the Enbe made with his right. I stated that conviction to General | gineer (orps, members of General Beauregard's taff, who Beauregard, and the absolute necessity of immediately kindly proffered their services and rendered efficient and General Bonham to send up two of his regiments and a battery. General Beauregard and I then hurried at a rapid gallop to the scene of action about four miles off. On the way I directed my chief of artillery, Colonel Pendleton, to ready mentioned the wound of General Smith. General

firmness of Jackson's brigade greatly contributed. Then, suit, the strong forces occupying the works near Georgein a brief and rapid conference. General Beauregard was town, Arlington and Alexandria, the certainty, too, that officer, he claimed, while I returned to that of the whole his army of thirty thousand men, sooner than we could, and field. The aspect of affairs was artificial, but I had full the condition and inadequate means of the army in ammuconfidence in the skill and indomitable courage of General pition, provisions and transportation, prevented any seri-Beauregard, the high soldierly qualities of Cenerals Bee and ous thoughts of advancing against the Capital. It is certain Jackson, and Colonel Evans, and the devoted patriotism of that the fresh troops within the works were, in number, quite sufficient for their defence; if not, General Patterson's army would certainly reinforce them soon enough.

This report will be presented to you by my Aid-de-Camp, Lieutenant J. B. Washington, by whom, and by General Beauregard's Aid, Lieutenant Ferguson, the captured colors are transmitted to the War Department. Most respectfully, Your ob't serv't

J. E. JOHNSTON, R. H. CHILTON, A. A. General

A bachelor editor, sensitive in relation to his rights.

BY TELEGRAPH.

FOR THE JOURNAL.

SALTPETRE TO BE SEIZED-RAILROAD CONVENTION. BICHMOND, VA., Feb. 5th, 1862. The Secretary of War has issued an order to impress all saltpetre not in the hands of manufacturers, government agents or contractors, paying fort; cents per pound therefor. This is done in consequence of the extortion practiced

on the government. The Railroad Convention met in this City to-day. The proceedings were private, and nothing has transpired. The statement made by the morning papers that General

Price is in Richmond, is premature. TENNESSEE REGIMENT RE-ENLISTED -- FEDERAL FLEET MOVED FROM HATTERAS-FEDERALS AT CHEAT MOUNTAIN, &c.

RICHMOND, Va., Feb 6th, 1862. The second Tennessee Regiment, Col. Bates, have unanimously resolved to re-enlist for the war. Other regiments

will rapidly follow the example. Intelligence from Hyde county, N. C., reports that a Fedyesterday, in the direction of Roanoke Island.

The Federal General Reynolds is reported to have re-Federal advance in that quarter.

The reported marauding expeditions of Federals about me that a United States army had reached the line of the danassas Gap Railroad, was marching towards us, and then

now at Springfield, New Creek Depot, and Patterson's 10, and were directed against the enemy's right, which he | Creek, points ranging from 8 to 14 miles from Romney. | ford, (Mr. Gorrell,) had said that the very absence of these

LATER FROM THE NORTH.

RICHMOND, VA., Feb. 7th, 1862. Northern papers of the 5th inst, was received at Norfolk on yesterday, under a flag of truce from Old Point Comfort. ast, and had a brush with the pickets of the Confederates. t is stated that four of the latter were seen to fall.

President Payis has informed Mr. Lincoln by flag of truce, that if the Bridge Burners in Missouri are hung, Corcoran, Wilcox, Lee, and others will be hung in retaliation.

the Federal camps. Wool is puzz ed and has appointed a | the same principle, he could form the timber into sills, lay committee to provide for their further wants. appointment of Diplomatic Representatives to Liberia and

t choepf's brigade has moved to Cumberland river. A torps of artillerymen to guard the coast is being form-

Gen. Scott has not le t New York.

The Philadelphians are actively engaged about the naval expedition to be fitted out there for the Southern coast. A great display of fashion was exhibited at the White Louse on the night of the 4th inst .- feasting and drinking to whom the President's message was addressed, more than was abundantly induiged in.

Errickson's floating battery is nearly completed. Prince DeJoinville has gone to Washington. Maine is to be fortified at the expense of the Federal Gov-

The House of Representatives have passed a bill authorizing the construction of twenty iron plated steam frigates. An expedition of twelve vessels left Cario on the 34 inst., o be joined at another point by a large force.

reciprocity with Canada and the United States. The New York Herald says that the guus of the frigates mont or Danville connection? In conclusion, while he would in Hampton Roads are double shotted, and are not afraid of | not demand the postponement as a matter of right, like his friend from Hertford, he still claimed it as an act of courte-

A plot to assassinate the President of San Salvodor and also Gen. Castilla, has been discovered.

Great swindling developments have been discovered to have been made by the contractors of the Lincoln govern- | men, and was mustered into the service of the Confederate

Thirty-five thousand troops are at Cairo. The Bostonians have held a meeting at l'aneuel Hall to take measures for the release of Corcoran.

Secretary Chase is in great trouble, and urges Congress to prompt action. He says the treasury is nearly empty. Foreign exchange is quoted at 114. Stocks unsettled.

[SECOND DISPATCH.] THE CONFEDERATE CONGRESS.

RICHMOND, VA., Feb. 7th, 1862. While the provisional Congress conducts its business in secret sessions outsiders are busy arranging for the organization of the permanent Congress. The following gentleplaced ourselves on a commanding hill is rear of General names of the officers of the army of the Potomac who dis- men have been named for speakers of the House :-Meredith 1. Gentry and George W. Jones, of Ten- N Farnell, N Frazier, E Frazier, J V Foy, Enoch Foy, E W nessee; Bocock of Virginia, Curry, of Alabama; Ken- Freeman, B G Garrett, B L Gornto, J W Gray, Jo C Gray, General Bee, who had been placed near Colonel Cocke's F sher, (killed.) Jones, (mortally wounded.) Harper, J. F. ner, of Louisiana, and McRae, of Mississippi. For reston, Cummings, Falkner, Gertreil and Vaughan; J. E. | Clerk of the House, Dixon, of Georgia, and McCluskey, of Tennessee, are prominent candidates. Jonce Hooper, the present Clerk of Congress, is prominently spoken of as

> The st eets of Richmond are dark at night, in consequence of some trouble with the retorts at the gas house, but it will be all right by Isauguration day.

FIRING BETWEEN FEDERAL GUN-BOATS A FORT HENRY-FEDERALS LANDING NEAR FORT HENRY

- CONFEDERATES IN FULL FORCE. MEMPHIS, TENN, Feb. 5th, 1862. Three Federal gun-boats appeared in the Tennessee river on yesterday, and opened fire upon Fort Henry. The latter responded to the fire. No damage was done to the

The Federals are landing troops two miles from the Fort, and an attack is expected. his bidding them adied for the scene of his future opera-The Confederates are in full force on the Tennessee river, | tions. and no danger is apprehended.

FIRING AT FORT HENRY, TENN.

drec and fifty guns were fired, but the result is unknown .-

MEMPHIS, TENN., Feb. 6th, 1862.

NASHVILLE, TENN., Feb. 5, 1862.

Private dispatches from Fort Henry, to-day, say that the enemy fired about forty shots at the fort, but no damage

SKIRMISH IN TENNESSEE. KNOXVILLE, TENN, Feb. 5, 1862. On Sunday last, I.t. Col. White's Cavalry encountered party of Lincoln Infantry, estimated at from one to three hundred, in Morgan County, Tennessee, on the Mountain

whose brother was recently killed in Kentucky. The Unionists were completely routed, and fied in confusion. Seven Licolnites were found dead, and one taken patriotism, your devotion and determination, and in prisoner. A free negro attached to McLeary's company, killed one of the Lincolites.

city, yesterday afternoon, the following passengers: Capt. Duke, of North Carolina.

Lieut. Wise, Lieut. Shaw, " " Lieut. Lamb, Capt. N. D. Farley, General Bonham's Staff.

Lieut. F. de Baradene, 7th Reg. S. C. V.

Sergeant T. H. Dupham, 6th Va. Cav.

Private F. E. Long, 1st Ky. Reg. W. Nelm, P. Hughes, R. Moss, 10th Ala. Reg.

W. Norris, " " Jas. Williamson, " " F. Hildebrand, 2d Va. Cav.

been confined at Fort Warren, and are now released on and for their conspicuous steadiness and gallantry on parole. The remainder have been confined in the Old the field of battle. Capitol building in Washington and have been regu- Those of their comrades of both corps, and of our arms

larly exchanged. The Kahukee also brought up Captain Franchise of have been with us in conflict with our enemy, I leave, have a baby, his cotemporaries, who habitually copy the French Frigate Fortune, and Lieutenant Dubreine with all confidence that on occasion they will show

No advertisement, reflecting upon private character, can, under ANY CIRCUMSTANCES, be admitted. EDS. JOURNAL -- Dear Sirs: I send you a sketch of some remarks made a few days since by Mr. Strong, of Wayne, against the charter of the Danville Connection. As they embody briefly the views of delegates from the Cape Fear region concerning the measure, I thought you would like to

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publish them in your paper. Mr. Strong said he thought the insinuation thrown out by the delegate from Rockingham that his motion was not

made in good faith, was, to say the least of it, unkind. Mr. Reid, interposing, disclaimed any intention of applying his remark to the delegate from Wayne, but only to those delegates who, at the last session, avowed their purpose to defeat the measure by a factious opposition.

Mr. Strong much regretted that allusion had been made

to the scenes of the last session. It is true that immediate-

ly before its close, and when some 40 members were absent, some ill feeling had risen on the subject. The friends of the measure had shown a determination to pass it under those circumstances, and its opponents had declared a determination to defeat it by any means within their power. But conciliatory speeches had been made, the ill-feeling had passed away, and they parted as friends and brethren. For himself, he declared that all he desired was a full and fair investigation. If a majority of the delegates decided that this road should be built he would acquiesce, however soreral fleet of from 50 to 100 vessels moved from Hatteras en | rowful he might be over what he believed a fatal thrust at the honor and prosperity of our beloved State. The delegate from Rockingham had said that if this matter was postponed for the absence of members it never we '- be signed, and Kansas Denver has been appointed to the com- | decided. Surely the member could not have been in his mand at Cheat Mountain. There are no indications of a seat when leave of absence was granted to those gentlemen from the coast, for whose absence this postponement is claimed. They left sir, because of the threatened in asion of their country-in order to save their property and shield Greenbrier are much exaggerated, the Federals being afraid | those most dear to them from the barbarities of a brutal to venture out much since the repulse at Valley Nountain in should find their fields laid waste, their wives and children slaughtered, and see the smoke ascending from their burn-The Federal force of about 7,000, under Gen. Lander, ing houses. Surely this cannot be likened to a case of orwhich left Poniney on the approach of the Confederates, is | dinary absence, and if gentlemen have any of that quality called courtesy, now is the time to show it. The delegate from Davidson, (Mr. Kittrell,) and the delegate from Guil-There is no prospect at present of a Federal advance from gentlemen, on account of an expedition, the object of which was said to be to seize upon the Wilmington and Weldon Railroad, and cut off communication with the South, showed the necessity of immediate action. If there really be any such pressing necessity as this, the gentlemen, instead of discussing the question here, should have their shovels and spades in hand, engaged in the patriotic work of grading this sand, which was so necessary to avert the swift destruc-A party of Federals advanced to Occequan on Monday | tion which was upon us. but seriously, if the views of the gentlemen are correct, it is now too late to act; we will be overwhelmed long, long, before the road can possibly be completed, especially when we consider the difficulties of obtaining the means to build and equip it. If the road be a military necessity, it can be built without any charter .-A General at the head of his army, has the right, without the aid of Legislature, to make it across your cultivated There is great difficulty in taking care of the negroes in field; he has the right to hew down your forest, and upon them upon the track, and procure and use the necessary iron and equipments, provided the urgency of transporta In the Senate, Summer has reported a bill authorizing the | tion of troops and munitions of war demand it. Therefore the President, as Commander-in Chief, could have this road materials could be removed, or could be sold to the State, if the desired to purchase, or to private parties, a very different case from that presented in this charter, which would make the Confederate States a perpetual stockholder in a corporation which, for all time, might be used for merely commercial purposes, long after the supposed necessity which gave rise to it had passed away, and had passibly been forgotten. The very same plea was used by the advo cates of the measure at the last session, and it is passing strange that the Congress of the Confederate States, two months ago has not seen the necessity for such extreme haste, it has not yet responded to the President's recommendation, and for ought we know may never do so. The truth is that this military necessity does not exist, and if it did, there is another way in which a through connection may be made and which would not involve the ruin of the State. There is a road leading from Ridgeway on the Raleigh and Gaston Road which is some sixty miles from Weldon, to Clarksville in Virginia, and there is a charter for a road from that point to Keyesville on the Richmond and Danville Road. Under this charter the grading has been done, the brick work completed, most of the materials for the bridge Citizens of New York ask for the repeal of the treaty of over the Roanoke gotten ready, the iron laid on seven miles of the track, and \$200,000 would finish and equip it .-Where then is the much talked of necessity for this Pied-

> sy and magnanimity Gatlin Dragoons.

This Company consists of one bundred and four mounted

Government on the 28th of December. OFFICERS: Edward W. Ward, Captain Lott W. Humphrey, 1st Lieutenant. B. Southerland, J. C. Shepard, 44 W. F. Quan, 1st Sergeant. R. G. Ward, J. W. Spicer, H. D. Murrill, C. Q. Grissham, 5th D. R. Henderson, 1st Corporal. A. T. Cottle,

D. Williams, J. A. Patman, A. J. Hurst, Commissary; Ass't Surgeon, R. W. Ward. PRIVATES :- W D Aman, D S Aman, A J Aman, J Barnes, F J Barber, J C Bell, Fred Craft, R N Cole, W H Cole, Ed win Cranmer, W Cannaday, T G Dobson, E C Eubanks, W C George, James Ganus, E Bardison, W Hewett, D Eumphrey, J'S Henderson, B Irvin, B Jenkins, J Justice, F M Justice, R W Justice, E F B Roones, D J Lanier, D Littleton, T Loyd, T C Loyd, J E W Mason, E W Mattocks, S E Melton, B Melton, J A Meadows, R Meadows, J B Morton, I Morton, S H Morton. B B Medveddy, B H Petteway, J Secretary of the Senate, although several other candidates Parker, R J Phillips, E Porter, W Provo, J Provo, A Quinn, Reese, H Reese, A Redd, J M Rhue, W D Rhodes, D S Rodgers, J G Scott, G N Southerland, W H Southerland, B Stanly, W G Smith, D W Simmons, B Simmons, P D Smith, J B Stephens, W I Tratt, D W Turner, G J Turner, W B White, E Whorton, G Winberry, W Wilkins, E Williams, S Williams, J Williams, J W Williams, J Wood, A L Willis, G

Wells, D S Weeks, J Yopp.

From the Charleston Courier. Address of General Beautegard to the Army of the

ON TAKING LEAVE OF THEM FOR THE WEST. A friend to whose attentions we are frequently indebtd, furnishes us with a copy of the admirable address of General Beauregard to the Army of the Potemac, on

Our friend, after expressing the hope that the removal will be but temporary, says: "The address will appeal justly and energetically to the whole South, and will A dispatch from Danville, at 2 o'clock to-day, states that awaken those chords in the soldier's heart which are firing commenced at Fort Henry at 12 o'clock, M. One hun- never struck in vain. We weep at his departure, yet our tears will be turned into joy, by the prophetic appeal he makes to us, and the confidence we have in the man as a soldier, patriot and experienced General .-God grant him long life to defend, and descisive victory to secure the independence of the South."

The following is the address: HEADQUARTERS, FIRST CORPS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC. Near Centreville, January 30, 1862. Soldiers of the First Corps of Army of Potomic: My duty calls me away and to a temporary separa-

tion from you. I hope, however, to be with you again to share your labors and your perils, and in defence of our homes and our rights to lead you to new battles to be crownded with signal victories. You are now undergoing the severest trial of a soldier's the head, and killed by D. J. Roberts, a lad 15 years old, life; the one by which his discipline and capacity of endurance are most thoroughly tested. My faith in your your high soldierly qualities, is so great, that I shall

rest assured you will pass through the ordeal resolutely, triumphantly. Still I cannot quit you without deep FLAG OF TRUCE .- The Kahukee brought up to the emotions, without even deep auxiety in the moment of our country's trials and dangers. Above all I am anxious that my brave countrymen, here in arms fronting the haughty array and muster of Northern mercenaries, should thoroughly appreciate the exigency, and hence comprehend that this is no time for the Army of the Potomac-the men of Manassas-to stack their arms, and quit, even for a brief period, the standard they have made glorious by their manhood.

All must understand this, and feel the magnitude of the conflict impending the universal personal sacrifices this war has entailed, and our duty to meet them as promptly and unbendingly, as we have met the enemy in line of battle.

To the Army of the Shenandoah I desire to return my thanks for their endurance in the memorable march The first four were taken prisoners at Hatteras, have to my assistance last July, their timely decisive arrival,

of the Army of the Potomac, not so fortunate as yet to without credit, would refuse to give him credit for the of the French Frigate Pomone.-Norfolk Day Book, themselves fit comrades for the men of Manassas, Bull Run and Ball's Bluff.